

THE MECHANIC: FARMER, AND WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

"THE GREATEST HAPPINESS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER."

VOL. I.

PORTLAND, (MAINE) SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1831.

No. 22

THE MECHANIC.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY DAY, FRASER, & CO.

Exchange-Street, Portland.

TERMS. One Dollar fifty cents in advance—or, Two Dollars at the end of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. All letters by mail must be post paid.
27-Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the most favorable terms and must be handed in on Friday.

WORKING-MEN'S MEASURES.

EQUAL UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT

FOR DEBT.

ABOLITION OF ALL LICENSED MO-

NOPOLIES.

AN ENTIRE REVISION OR ABOLITION

OF THE PRESENT MILITIA SYSTEM.

A LESS EXPENSIVE LAW SYSTEM.

EQUAL TAXATION ON PROPERTY.

AN EFFECTIVE LIEN LAW FOR LA-

BORERS ON BUILDINGS.

A DISTRICT SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS.

NO LEGISLATION ON RELIGION.

THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISH-

MENT.

From the American Journal of Education.

SKETCHES OF HOFWYL.

Influence of Physical Education on the Mind and Character.

My Dear Friend,—There is scarcely any point in which the system of Fellenberg excited stronger interest in my own mind than in the connexion of physical education with intellectual and moral improvement. It is universally admitted, that the mind can never be capable of exerting all its energy unless the body is in a state of health. We have no necessity to recur to those numerous distressing forms of disease, produced by the neglect of health, which entail upon their subject an imbecility or perversion of the mental powers. It is frequently found that a defect which appears to be simply intellectual or moral, is connected with a morbid or imperfect state of the body, or a want of harmony between the various portions of the system; and that cheerfulness may even depend on a slight variation of food.

In acting on this principle, the experience of Fellenberg has satisfied him, that indolence in young persons, is so directly opposite to their natural disposition to activity, that, unless it is the consequence of bad education, it is almost invariably connected with some physical defect. He has often found it yield to the invigorating effects of the cold bath, or exercise in the open air; or, when it is the result of a preponderance of the animal system, it has been relieved by interposing an unusual proportion of exercise between the hours of study, and thus rousing the body from that torpor which benumbed the faculties of the mind.

The habit of wandering from one subject to another, which so often gives rise to useless remonstrances, and still more useless punishments, is frequently connected with debility or disorder of the nervous system, arising from natural constitution, from rapid growth, or from previous excessive exertion. It can only be remedied gradually, by careful attention to the degree and methods of occupation, and to the means just mentioned; and I witnessed more than one instance of obvious improvement, from the adoption of this course.

Impatience and irritability of temper are often the result of the same causes, and require to be treated in the same manner. Indeed, Fellenberg has often found that medical treatment was necessary; and that in many cases, the life, or health, or moral character of the pupil, would be irreparably injured by attempting to force him by punishment, or excite him by motives addressed to his vanity or ambition, to exertions to which his strength is not equal. Who that has long attended to this subject, has not seen more than one example in which the peace or vigor of a youth has been thus sacrificed to the unreasonable demands of parents, or to the ambition or severity of teachers?

The exercises connected with the physical education of *Hofwyl*, tend to form and improve the character in a variety of respects. They lead the idle to habits of occupation and industry, by the attraction of an employment adapted to their taste. They cultivate the habit of perseverance in accomplishing what they have begun, whether it be in acquiring a particular exercise of body, in making an article of furniture or ornament, or in the cultivation of their garden spots; obliging them to exercise the patience necessary to wait for the result. They inspire with courage and enterprise, by teaching the pupil how often his fears and discouragements are groundless, and how much may be accomplished by effort and attention. They invigorate his resolution in subduing himself, and struggling with difficulties, and in producing that force of will, for want of which so many men of the best principles and intentions fall a sacrifice to the temptations around them, and even to the persuasion of others. At the same time they furnish him with a lesson of caution and prudence, by the habit they produce, of considering the object to be accomplished, of measuring his own strength and of devising the best means of bringing it into action.

The care of their little garden spots, in the autumn and spring, furnish also useful lessons of foresight and calculation. It is interesting to see them in the autumn, collecting and placing in a green house, provided for the purpose, such plants as cannot sustain the cold—putting their hot-beds and other ornaments which might be injured by the weather under shelter—and heaping up the earth in such a manner that it may be penetrated and mellowed, by the snows of winter and the influence of the air.

It is peculiarly interesting to see them preparing and arranging their gardening tools, as the spring

approaches; and, when its first mild days begin to cheer the earth, issuing forth to break up the ground—to bring fresh and fertile soil and manure, to replace what they have removed—and to make preparation for the summer; to see the fondness with which they afterwards watch over the progress of the fruits of their labors, and gather the little delicacies which have a double relish from this cause, and devise new plans for improvement and ornament; and especially to witness the eagerness with which each party, on their return from their annual journey, run to visit their little estates, and enjoy the refreshments they afford.

Their annual journeys serve not only to inure their bodies to hardship, but to accustom them to the vicissitudes of life, and present some of its shadows, of such a depth as is suited to prove the courage, and call forth the energies of youth, without oppressing them. They form, in short, a kind of preparation adapted to their strength, for the real evils and privations of life.

They also serve to enlarge their views of mankind, in their individual character, and in their social relations. They are made familiar with the modes of life, of the various classes of the community; and collected the materials for those comparisons which are so necessary to enable us to appreciate duly our own situation and circumstances.

One object, continually kept in view, is to enable them to acquire the mechanical habit of all those exterior forms which are necessary in life. These depend much more on habit, than on the intellectual and moral character; and yet are important to usefulness. On this subject Fellenberg observes, "They should especially be accustomed to maintain the cleanliness so indispensable to health. An unpretending decency of dress and deportment, should be rendered as familiar to them as their breath. They should never be left to experience embarrassment of feeling for want of them, as it often happens to men of great merit and learning, when they are suddenly called upon to comply with forms to which they were not early habituated. It is lamentable that many good men have the weakness rather than make pretensions to Cynicism, as if it were an inseparable companion of great minds, because here and there an individual of this character has not given himself the trouble to throw off the disagreeable garb which conceals his merit."

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

To the editor of the Mechanic:

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I perceive that the people in this County, and in the different parts of this State, begin to be awake to their own interests. The time has fully arrived when it appears necessary they should arouse from that state of lethargy, in which they have so long been laying dormant. It is time they should arise in the majesty of their strength and begin to look about themselves. Although party demagogues and office seekers may cry peace and safety, yet upon mature deliberation, are the people prepared to acknowledge that their cry is correct? Has the true principles of democracy been strictly adhered to? Has the Constitution of our State, been kept sacred in the hands of those who were appointed its guardians. If upon examining these questions are found to be answered under the shadow of our present system of organization. But if, on the contrary, they are found to be answerable in the negative, and it shall appear that those sacred principles have in any measure been violated, then may we fear for the safety of our liberties; then, indeed, shall we have reason to fear that a flame is beginning to kindle in our country, which, if not soon quenched, will ere long cost the blood of thousands to extinguish; for it is evident that if the constitution can with any degree of plausibility be violated in one instance, it certainly can be with equal propriety in another; and so by the same rule it may be continued to be violated, until the whole fabric shall have become perverted and remodeled into such a form, as will best meet the views and the ambition of a few aspiring individuals,—the people remaining in the mean time, subject to all the vicissitudes of oppression and degradation, in a state of anarchy and confusion. I do not upon my own responsibility, pretend to say that the Constitution has been violated; no! I presume that I have more substantial authority. It is unanimously admitted, that by the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established. By this rule we have an abundance of proof, that the constitution of this State has in many instances been most grossly misapplied; and that the people's money has been shamefully squandered and wasted by our public officers. These statements we must set down as facts, as we cannot for a moment doubt them, because we have the testimony of all the public Journals which are issued from the presses of both political parties to establish them, and which testimony we are bound to believe, viewing them as the organs of government, they being the only mode by which we may expect to obtain correct information. Therefore giving the testimony of these public papers its due weight we must believe that our government is, and has been, in a very dangerous situation; and that it is time for the people to be up and doing, before it shall be too late to arrest the progress of despotism; ere our liberties shall be so far eradicated, as will cost the enormous price of a civil war to recover them.

BRUNSWICK.

There is an Aristocracy in all Governments.

Mr. Editor,—Through the medium of your valuable paper, permit me to offer a few observations for the consideration of Workingmen and Farmers, throughout the State; and as reform appears to be the object of this valuable class of citizens, I will call their attention to one measure, the establishment of which is all-important; that is, free travel under a form of Government like ours. Can you find a working-man or a farmer in the State who would not go heart and hand in favour of free travel? Not so, the rich, which, is perfectly natural, for by this they get their wealth. Shall the rich say

to the poor man—You shall submit to every imposition we are pleased to lay upon you? Thus far you see we have submitted but to endure it any longer would be a crime.

However, there is one thing I say is right and just, which is, that the State government purchase all toll-bridges and make them free; and each county keep them in repair. I say free travel and workingmen's rights; in that case every man in the State can pay his part, whether much or little. In that case every man would be satisfied. But why let me ask is not this plan pursued? Is it because the rich capitalist wishes to engross this great privilege to himself, by extorting from the poor their hard earnings and depriving them of the means of giving their children a little learning by their own industry? Or does our legislature think it more praise-worthy to bestow large sums of money upon Colleges and Academies and other public institutions and leave the poor farmer or laboring man to struggle for himself, being shut out from a great market-town by toll-bridges and turnpikes. He is prevented very often from running into town with a few eggs, a little milk, &c. with other small articles that his children might procure to assist him. I say take off these shackles from the poor man, tell him he is free, that he can travel free & think free too, if he pleases, and let us act up to our profession, which is true republicanism, and whether National or Democratic, is all one as it respects this. Every man knows this to be a hardship, and supposing it should be accomplished who would it injure? The rich. No! Who will oppose it? None but the great capitalist! Why? Because he is losing his 25 or 30 per cent. on his stock. And shall we even boast of our freedom, when we are stopped on the country road by one of the servants of the lords of the land, with (let your business be ever so urgent) "you must pay so much or you can go no further," this is not the county's property, it is a little piece sold to some rich capitalist, that they may raise 24 pr. cent. for their money. Can I disbelieve a man when he tells me what little commodities he brings in, pay yearly \$30 or more toll! This sum would be a great help when educating his children without a donation from the State; but what of all this; is nothing says the rich man with his 3 or 4 hundred thousand dollars. I don't pay a dollar a year, it is quite as well for me, I can jump into my carriage, order my servant to drive me over the neck, I am in no hurry as I have nothing to do on my return. Not so with the poor farmer, his language is totally different. I must be up at or before dawn and hurry into town with what few articles I have for market and if I have money enough to pay my toll over the bridge, I can get back time enough to do a good day's work; but if I am obliged to go round it will take me until noon. Thus you see the poor man is not only wasting his time, but fatiguing his poor beast. Fellow citizens, are these complaints idle, or are they true? If true, they are serious ones, and is there no remedy? There is most truly, and moreover it is within our reach. We must appoint men to represent us in the legislature of this State, possessing feelings in common with those (but imperfectly) here described. Who are not yet rich enough to entirely lose the feelings of a poor man. Let us alter our former course. We have been too apt, (to our shame be it said) to undervalue our fellow-man, whether mechanic or farmer. We have voluntarily kept them out of the councils of our State and considered them as unworthy of our confidence, and who have we trusted? I ask who have we? I believe you understand me, oh! then from this time forward let us not pass over a good working-man. Lay aside all prejudice and jealousy, and place entire confidence in your working-men. Your wrongs may then be redressed and your laws few and plain. I shall leave this subject as present with the sincerely adient hope that some more able pen will do it due justice.

A WORKING-MAN.

Mr. Editor.—The following lines addressed to H. Y. L.—that vilest of all vile beings, a SLANDERER—are from the pen of a youth who has experienced many of the ills here spoken of. Will you not make them public, for the especial consideration of the Editor.

"He's a base wretch,
Whom 'twere gross flattery to call a coward."

Often do we see enterprising young men commencing business in the world, with fair prospects of soon becoming useful and efficient members of society—who are in anticipation of honor and happiness as the reward, which they endeavor to merit, by virtuous and exemplary conduct. Often I say, do we see their hopes and expectations blighted by the poisonous breath of slander.

A youth—friendless, alone, and unprotected—enlist himself in some vocation, by which to obtain a respectable "living." PARENTS he has none—for they have long since departed for that land—"from whose bourne no traveller returns;"—nor brother, to guide by better experience; nor sister to share in his affections, and console and encourage in afflictions; but he is left an orphan, to make the best of his way through this precarious state of existence—with little or nothing to recommend him to the favorable notice of the world, save a something his parents left him;—an irreproachable name. With this he begins his career, which brightens and unfolds its cheering prospects to his ambition, as he wends his way along the paths of industry and morality. Respectable and worthy acquaintances gather about him; and anon friends, who are happy to enlist themselves in his interest. Fortune's favors are lavish, and she smiles propitious upon all his pursuits; until by degrees he finds himself on a high and enviable parallel, with the most respectable circles of town.—We look again; and observe him fast attaining to some high preferment, or office of trust; or about gaining the object of his most ardent wishes,—when lo! the venomous shafts of slander assail him on every side.

An old playmate,—whose life has been the reverse of his, and who has not improved his chance, tho' equally good, of rising to reputation and honor

—has watched with envious eye, the good fortune of his compatriot. He sees how readily the favor of the great and good and respectable part of the community are conciliated by his worthy associates, of younger days, and also how easily he gains the good will and friendship of all with whom he becomes acquainted. He beholds him fast attaining to some desirable object which himself has long had in view; and of which he has long, tho vainly—been in pursuit.

This malicious envy is now fanned to a blaze; and, already an apt scholar of Diabolus, he hurls, unreflectingly, the poisonous barbs of slander, at the innocent victim of his vengeance. He dips his pencil in the fount of scandal, and profusely mingling it with the glaring colors of falsehood—portrays a horrible picture of foibles, which he pretends to discover in his "fellow clay." Altho' his victim has given no other provocation than this—an attempt to excel,—yet the SLANDERER pursues him with all the implacability of personal resentment, for actual injury.

This poor mortal's feelings and imperfections, are first laid before a council of TATTLEERS, who are themselves agents of the infernal deities; and if they be sufficiently bad—no matter whether true or false—they are soon retailed gratuitously at every neighbor's door. This tale of hellish invention, they artfully insinuate into the belief of the too credulous part of the community; and few, if any escape the taints of their poisonous breath.

The victim of this barbed calumniation, eventually finds clamour and malice laid loose upon him, as a public enemy—incited by every stratagem of defamation. The misfortunes of his family, and the follies of his inexperienced, or misguided youth, are exposed to an unindulgent, unfeeling world; and every defect of nature, or failure in moral rectitude, aggravated and ridiculed. Anon he is the "finger's point" for scorn, and the worse than "drowned in Lethean waters!"—and thus it is that the helish vengeance of his enemy is satisfied! O, human propensities! such art thou!—cold, cruel, and unreflecting.

So fades the young, and tender, and delicate flower, of early spring time;—nipped in the bud by the returning frosts of departed winter, and so fades the early and bright prospects of one, who, had it not been for the tongue of the SLANDERER—whose tongue is more fatal than an arrow, poisoned with the gun of Upas; more baneful than the sirocco of Italy; and more cruel and deadly than the affluvia of Java,—might have been an ornament to, and a useful member of society—an exemplar for all.

Ah! and oft too do we hear it from the tongues of some of our (else) beautiful females! Alas,—they, neither, are not exempt from its besetting influence. Would to heaven they but knew—and would realize how odious they appear—even in the eyes of their most intimate and most sincere friends, when engaged in a tete-a-tete of scandal, with an old associate—about "little affairs of honor," where a "mate" or acquaintance's actual honor, and reputation was deeply involved. Indeed! they would turn from their own sentiments—their own hearts—with disgust, and bathe the idea of their intentions, as myself the picture before me! Dear reader—have you not known—not felt, that,

"'Tis slander—
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath
Rides on the posting wind, and doth belie
All corners of the world;"—

Nay—that the "secrets of the grave are not proof against its viperous breath!"

FOR THE MECHANIC.

Messrs. Printers,—To distinguish between the working men, and those of the learned professions has become a subject for popular consideration alike interesting to two distinguished classes of free citizens of our highly favoured country, but it may justly be apprehended, that the subject matter which has given rise to the new order of things, such as are now presenting themselves to the public under the name of the working men's measures, have been produced by, and is the natural result of, experimental philosophy which has from time immemorial been under the special notice of mankind—it is evident that in all the forms of government, the professional men have been in a great measure subservient to the positive will of the laboring men, consequently all combinations of men, such as have been considered by mankind as exercising aristocratical domination have been nothing more nor less than a great result which has in all cases been dependent on the common consent of the people—the proposition is easily understood, and arguments pertinent to the case may be adduced from Scripture reason and the analogy of things, thereby shewing conclusively, that the people have been in many instances extremely fond of experiments not only in their private, but also in their public capacities—hence it is that we find transactions recorded in sacred as well as profane history that fully warrants the view taken—and notwithstanding positive prophetic declarations of the impropriety of such a measure, we find an instance where the common consent, nay the popular call was—we will have a King to rule over us; and for succeeding ages we may trace as a natural result, extreme oppression and slavery, until a new order of things presented themselves, and brought into action the popular will, and introduced a glorious liberty, wherein men became free indeed. Thus in the order of demonstrative progression, we may discover that man is naturally prone to favor that course of proceedings which secure to himself freedom of action, and a prominent standing in society; hence it is, that we may safely conclude it to be a well settled axiom that professional interests are subservient to the popular will—that in all cases where aristocratical measures become in-

tolerable, it is certain that the only proper remedy exists in the hands of the people; and by circumstances that have transpired, it has now become highly necessary, that some proper remedy should be duly applied, and all the aids and abettors of their speedily apprized of the determination of the people, to correct the many evils so justly complained of; and that a new order of things must, and will be introduced. To effect which, all must be sensible that the only course that can be pursued with safety, is and must be, in that of choosing men who are friendly to the working-men's measures, to represent their views and sentiments in our legislative assemblies. Those who will not compromise the working-men's interests, although they may be assailed by the most violent partisans, or the more wary sycophants. And from present appearances, and the many portentous transactions that are continually revolving before us, it would seem that the time has arrived when this work of reformation should commence amongst us, and that the working-men of Cumberland in particular, should proceed forthwith, to designate suitable persons for senators, to represent this district in the Legislature of Maine for the political year 1882.

Mr. Editor—I have heard much said, and it has been said in a tone of exaltation too, about the change which has been made in the mode of taxing property, this year. I was told, that the old system of taxing property had been a good one, and that the tenant, this year, would have to pay no tax for any property he might occupy, unless he owned it—that the owner would pay for all the property he owned without discrimination. Many a poor man, who is barely able to obtain a livelihood from day to day, and lay a little up towards his house rent, has been deceived by this one-sided statement of the case; and has really thought, that at last he saw a little glimmering of better days in this concession of the rich to the poor—has felt a spark of hope springing up in his breast, that the day was approaching when a little more of equality would be exercised towards that numerous class, whom God in his providence has destined to earn their bread by incessant and fatiguing exertion. I confess, for myself, that I was deceived in this way. I did believe that the case was as I have stated it. Nor did I receive this impression without much surprise. I was surprised that a victory of so much importance had been achieved so easily; and at so early a period. I had expected that every concession which would be made to those who have dared to assert their rights, would be gained by severe and persevering exertion; and when I learned that a principle so important as the taxation of property, had already been rightly construed, that is, that every man should pay the tax upon his own property, and that his poor neighbor should not pay them for him, I was astonished. Still, so certain were those who conversed upon the matter that this was the fact, that, strange as it may seem, I believed it. Many a man in straitened circumstances, is now laboring under the same mistake that I recently was, touching this matter—many a one is now flatteringly himself that this year, thanks to the exertions of the Working-men and their paper, he is to pay no tax but his rightful one—that which he always pays cheerfully—that he is not this year, to pay the tax upon the property of his wealthy neighbor—that he is not to how obsequiously to that avaricious idol, which has heretofore wrung taxes from him for property which he never owned—property, which, in his wildest dreams of prosperity, he never expected to own. But I have been deceived in regard to this wonderful concession. My landlord, who had occasion to call upon me for his rent the other day, entirely dispelled the sweet and soothing dream into which myself, and doubtless hundreds of others, had fallen—and it is my design in this paper, to awaken those from their lethargy, who are yet undecided upon this subject.

And what is the true state of the case? What is this mighty victory, that our party has achieved, which is so constantly ringing in our ears? Why it is, in length and breadth, simply this. Instead of having the house or shop we rent taxed to us in our tax bills, it is taxed to the owner, and he has the right to demand the tax for it of his tenant? A most important privilege, truly! We are a peculiarly favored class of the community! How considerate are the fathers of the town for us—how kind—how affectionate. How much of gratitude do we owe them, because they have given us the inconceivably great privilege of paying our landlord the same sum, for the same property—the enormous privilege of swelling his coffers directly, instead of calling upon the town treasurer and paying his tax for him! Really, this concession surpasseth every thing of the kind, of which we ever before heard!

Is it not strange, that a custom so onerous, and so unjust, as that of a man's being compelled to pay a tax upon other people's property, should ever have obtained ground among us? Is it not passing strange, that so abominable a practice as this, after becoming a custom among us, should not have become obsolete, by the force of public execration, with which it ought ever to be alluded to, by those who suffer under it? Many might, at the first blush, without reflection, answer to these interrogatories, "It is!" But I hazard the assertion, that it is not strange! Does not all past experience go to the proof that "power is always stealing from the many to the few"? and are not that too very frequently, the rich?—that there is a charm, a fascination about wealth, which makes the practices of those who possess it seem just; when if they were perpetrated by a poor man, we should not hesitate to stigmatize them as unjust? It is certainly so. It is wealth that gives a tone to fashion—it is wealth that gives an individual license to plunge into vice—to quaff copious libations at the shrine of Bacchus—to seduce female innocence from the paths of virtue—to ridicule the sacred laws of heaven. It is wealth that often, infinitely too often, closes the mouth, and dries the ink in the pen of the censor, when acts of these revolting characters are committed by those who have, by some means, become possessed of an extra quantity of gold; although the same acts, committed by a poor man, brand him with infamy, and leave him an object for general and marked opprobrium. Conceal the truth as we may, it is, nevertheless truth, that we worship wealth—we bow submissively at its shrine—and he who holds it at command, holds us, who are poorer, by the force of fashion, in a degree at his command also. This it is, that has brought so many burdens upon us. We have thought our richer neighbor

was made of better clay than ourselves—that he must be a favorite of heaven, because he had wealth, and we have altogether lost sight of the truth, that too often his manner of obtaining his wealth was as far removed from heaven and virtue as the zenith is from the nadir.

I have made the assertion that it is not strange that so obnoxious and aristocratic a custom, as that of compelling a poor man to pay taxes for his landlord's property, should have obtained a hold among us. I have thrown out a few disconnected facts, why, in my opinion, it has obtained. I now venture the assertion that it will be indeed strange, if this and numerous other punishments, with which the poorer classes are visited daily and yearly, are not soon entirely obliterated from among us. I make this assertion with the utmost confidence, and after much reflection upon the tendency of the movements which are going on around me, upon every hand.

And what are these mighty movements which are to overcome this hydra-headed monster? Where is the panacea powerful enough for the cure of so inveterate a disease as that which has crept upon us? I answer—the poor in this country begin to know their wrongs—more than this, they are fast acquiring a knowledge of their rights! To effect the cure of any disease, it is first necessary to know its existence and extent—then apply the remedy. The leprosy that is upon us, and upon all that are poor, is known—and a thorough medicine is at hand. In a thousand places, where recently the poor man went through his dull, monotonous round from day to day, without making one effort to dispel the dark clouds of ignorance which were resting upon his mind, is now the struggling of men determined to know their rights, and free themselves from their wrongs. In every section of our country, periodicals and schools for their especial benefit, have sprung into existence—the doors of which, are not closed against all who do not possess a golden key; but which are open to all who will avail themselves of their benefits at the trifling expense attendant upon them. The full fruition of their most ardent hopes is theirs, if they do not falter and faint by the way. This it is that invigorates the heart of every friend to the poor man—this it is that justifies me in saying, that it will be strange indeed, if we do not free ourselves from the accursed bondage that is weighing us to the earth!

Before concluding this article, I deem it my duty to say to the Workingmen of every class in Portland—to all who do not bow to that humiliating and monstrous doctrine, that wealth gives a man civil rights and privileges which do not belong to the poor; (a doctrine worthy of the darkest days of the feudal age)—that if there were no other change to be effected by your uniting and acting together than in that grievance upon which I have written, there would be sufficient reason for such a concentration. If there were no other difference of opinion—if you agreed with the aristocracy upon every other matter excepting this, whether you should pay the taxes for their property?—it would be quite difference enough. A principle of this kind, involves much that is dear to us. It is not the sum of the tax to which I allude particularly. It is to the principle—the iniquitous principle—which, if it ever became well established, will have entire power to grind you to the earth with taxes. The same principle that gives those in authority a right to take one mill from you in the shape of a tax for another's property, gives them a right to tax you almost to infinity. It should be met manfully and determinedly by those who pride themselves on living free. The attempt to enforce a less obnoxious principle than this, drove our fathers to risk every thing, rather than to succumb to it. "Taxation without representation," compelled them to the alternative which resulted so gloriously for this country. Taxation for others' property, is, in its essence a more iniquitous and abominable burden than that which our fathers resisted. I repeat it, if there were not a single result to be accomplished by the operatives, excepting their rights in this matter, that were quite enough to arouse every feeling of independence within them.

Operatives of Portland! look well to this thing. You are numerous—by concentration and dignified determination, you are the men to win every right that belongs to you. By high-minded perseverance—contending for nothing but what is clearly right, submitting to nothing that is wrong—you will succeed in your every exertion. But if after all the examples you have had, and are daily having, of the tendency of wealth to cause the oppression of those within its power, you sit apinely down, content amid your wrongs—willing that your oppressors should favor you with their TENDER MERCIES, I have only to say—you will not only have to yield to "taxation without property," and the thousand concomitants under which you are now sweating, but that you deserve to be thus treated, for your very passiveness.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

From the Chinese.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church-paths are with frequent foot worn;
Where court-yards weekly, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate,
A happy people, and a well-governed state.

SWEET BUTTER.

The component parts of milk are oil, curd, and whey. The oil parts constitute the cream, and the curd makes the cheese. The oil parts being specifically lighter than the other parts of the substance ascend to the surface in the form of cream. In winter, four or five days, according to the common practice, are necessary to produce all the cream of a pan of milk. Such cream, from this tedious process, not unfrequently acquires a bitter taste, which is communicated to the butter. And the churning of butter from such cream, is moreover an operation of four or five hours, and sometimes longer, unless hot water be poured into the cream, which injures the butter, by rendering it white and insipid. To shorten the time and to diminish the labour of making butter, and at the same time to improve its quality, there has been recently established in the Dairy House of Mr. R. Smith's Farm, called Orange, an apparatus upon the simplest principles imaginable. During the coldest weather in winter, in the course of less than twenty-four hours after the milk has

been taken from the cows, a sweet cream is produced, greater in quantity and richer in quality, than can be obtained in the ordinary management in five days. So rich, indeed, is the cream, that it is churned with as much facility as is the cream of the Alderney cows, in the summer season. The operation of churning never exceeds twenty-five minutes. The butter from such cream has never failed to be of a fine flavour and of a fine colour, and in the nature of things it never can fail to be so, unless the dairy woman should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter. The process is not a new invention. According to the principles of the system pursued at Orange, is made the sweet butter which, in England, is the most admired. The part of the course of proceeding, not in common use, is this:—The pans, with the milk just taken from the cows, remain until a thin skin of cream is produced. They are then placed in hot water, and in about thirty minutes thereafter, all the cream contained in the milk, is formed on the surface. The cream thus obtained, is managed as other rich cream is, in all well conducted dairies.

The skimmed milk, consisting of curd and whey, without any of the buttery parts, has a peculiar sweetness, is extremely pleasant to the taste, and is deemed a very wholesome beverage.—Amor. Far.

HILLING CORN.

Erastus Ware, of Salem, Mass. says, of an excellent field of corn, which obtained a premium, that it was hoed three times, but not hilled, as has been customary; and upon a comparison of that not hilled, after a severe gale, he is satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling, as was formerly practised. His opinion is, that there is no benefit to be derived from hilling corn—and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer by drought, or to have its roots impeded in their search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn up round the stalk in a high steep hill.

FRUIT TREES.

In no part of agriculture is negligence more conspicuous than in the choice and cultivation of fruit. Fruits, indeed, will grow without much attention; but what are the apples, the pears, the peaches, the cherries, which fill the orchards and gardens of our farmers? Nine-tenths of them are the spontaneous growth from the seeds, small, crabbed, austere, and not fit for eating. Every person knows, for he sees, that many species of fruits propagated from the seed, degenerate. An apple seed will produce an apple tree; but not often, if ever, an apple of the same size, form and quality. The seeds of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, &c. propagate the same genus or kind of fruit; but not the same variety. To insure the continuance of good fruit, however, nature affords another mode of propagation, which requires the interference of man; thereby making his industry and attention essential to his enjoyments. This mode of propagation is by separating the buds of one tree and inserting them on another. The buds are a sort of lateral progeny, issuing from a stock—and each branch may be considered as a new tree, taking root in the stem on which it grows. But in this part of the economy of vegetables, there is a curious fact which ought to be universally known to those who ingrat or inoculate.

Every fruit tree must have a certain age before it will produce fruit—in this particular resembling animals, which cannot propagate their kind till a certain age. Thus a peach tree from the stone will bear the third or fourth year: but an apple tree from the seed must be twelve or fifteen years old to produce fruit in perfection. But it is remarkable, that trees of shoots from the top branches of a bearing tree, are essentially of the same age as the tree, that is capable of propagation or the production of fruit. Thus a bud or lateral shoot from the main branch of a tree twenty years old, is itself of the same age, as to the purpose of production. On the other hand, the shoots from the root or body of the tree near the stem, are no older than the tree was when the stem from which they spring first grew. To understand this, we must observe that no given part of the main stem ever rises higher than it was when first formed. A tree grows higher by accretion or additional substances at the ends of the stems and branches; but the part of a tree once formed always remains at the same altitude; and a shoot from the growth of the first, second, third, fifth or tenth year, partakes of the power of propagation belonging to that portion of the tree. Hence, suckers from the lower part of the tree should not be taken for grafting, as they will not bear as soon as scions from the ends of the branches, which are already of a bearing age.—Noah Webster.

TO MAKE POTATO CHEESE.

In Thuringia, and part of Saxony, a kind of potato cheese, made in the following manner, is generally preferred to that obtained from milk: Boil good mealy potatoes, when cold, peel and reduce them to a uniform pulp with a rasp or mortar. To five pounds add a pint of sour milk and the requisite portion of salt; knead the whole well, cover it, and let it remain three or four days, according to the season; then re-knead it, and place the cheese in small baskets, that the superfluous moisture may run off; then dry them in the shade, and place them in layers in large pots or kegs for a fortnight. The flavor is improved by age. This cheese has the advantage of never engendering worms, and of keeping in a good state for many years, in a dry place and in well closed vessels. The addition of potato pulp would, no doubt, render the butter-whey cheese, used in many parts of this country, more easy of digestion.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities. Grind your corn with the cobs. It is better feed, and pays well for the trouble. One bushel of flaxseed, ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the bots. Never burn all dry wood in your fire place, nor use a fire place when you can get a stove. Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable. Never dew rot your hemp or flax, unless you wish to render it worthless. Never select your seed corn from the crib, but from the stalk. Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest. A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does

not eat as much—a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness. Keep plenty of cows and bees as the surest way of having milk and honey. Confine your cows with a good fence, but let your bees go at large. Genesee Farmer.

WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

STATE SCHOOL.

In our last number respecting this school, we supposed the session of the Legislature to be about 40 days, while making the estimate of money that could be saved to the State, for the purpose of liquidating the expenses that would be necessarily incurred, in its establishment. We made this supposition, because we supposed 40 days a sufficient time for enacting all those laws, that are of vital importance to the inhabitants of this State. The precedent presented to us by the two or three last Legislatures, was not considered to be one that ought to be followed, neither will it be. Those sessions have, been nearer ninety days than forty. The people begin to think upon this subject seriously, and will act with a reference to it, in due season. They begin to see, that our legislatures more resemble political arenas, than places where their rights are consulted and acted upon. To be sure many laws are passed, but much time is spent in political maneuvering. Another difficulty exists, many questions are decided strictly upon party grounds, if we may judge by votes, and voters; rather than by any reference to the policy of measures, so far as the rights of the people are concerned. A man should not be guided in his decision of a measure, by the political character of the man who originates or advocates it but by the intrinsic merits of the measure itself. When this principle obtains we may expect to see pure legislation and short sessions. When people begin to contend for measures, rather than exclusively men, then will the happy period arrive when all principles of public expediency will be considered, in wisdom, and acted upon with decision and correctness. And that time is near at hand. The signs of the times indicate it. The People are awaking from their lethargy, the scales are falling from their eyes. They have seen the iniquities of the land, and are determined upon a reform.

We are told sometimes, that the cost of a law should never be spoken of, if it be but a good one, a perfect one. This is rather a plausible assertion at first view; but will not bear examination. Suppose this idea should be universally received and assented to; to what would it lead? It would be but a few years, before our legislature would set six months rather than three. Supposing a mechanic should ask you a thousand dollars for a bedstead, or a farmer five hundred for a plough? would you not suppose them crazy? But they would say, never think of the price, the articles are prime. This principle will answer for the wealthy, perhaps, altho they are willing, to buy things cheap, but will not answer for the middling interest class. We would have our laws pure and wholesome; we would have our legislators spend much time in deliberating upon the expediency of measures, but cannot bring our mind to suppose for a moment, that one quarter of the time should be spent in making laws, for a people, who are professedly a democratic republic; and for a number of reasons, first—a large proportion of the taxes, that arise in consequence of legislation and other public acts is paid by the people, who labor hard for their money, and many of them find it next to impossible, to raise enough, to pay their taxes, without diminishing the necessary comforts of their families. This fact is too plain to need any illustration. 2d. It betokens ill of our country if we are in that situation, which requires almost constant legislation. It is presuming any thing rather than the wisdom and intelligence of our citizens. We would have our legislators, consult the health and prosperity of the people, and not do their business hastily and imperfectly; and by diligence it is supposed that all the laws we have had passed within a few years might have been equally perfect if but half the time had been consumed upon them. The fact is, all the time of our legislators is not employed in legislation. The public good requires short, comprehensible, and intelligent laws. If this principle should be followed up, it would simplify and purify and shorten the business of legislation. We want but few laws. A few laws well administered are better than many ill administered. How many laws have we now, that are a dead letter. How many laws have been passed that have never been enforced. All this part of legislation, then has been lost.

In the commencement of this article we have given, the reason why we assumed 40 days, for the length of a session. We will suppose our legislators to, set as long as they have done for two years past—which we believe will average about 80 days. If we adopt this number of days to calculate from, and it will be proper to do it, provided a reform does not take place, we shall save for our state school by adopting the measure proposed in our last number, \$16,960 a sum more than two thirds sufficient to accomplish our object. In this calculation, we have said nothing respecting the clerk hire, messengers,

and the bonus of 20 or 30 days allowed to clerks after the session has closed, which last item we consider as money presented to the clerks for the privilege of receiving 2 or 3 dollars a day during the setting of the legislature.

We will present to our readers another item that ought to be appropriated to our school, which is, the tax paid by banks. The banks in this state pay one per cent on their capital, besides their taxation in common with other property in the state. The amount of this tax is about 20,000 annually. It was the original intention, that this tax should be appropriated with fidelity to the great cause of education. But this has not been done. We think in justice and in right, that this law should be repealed, which levies this tax, else let it be applied for the purpose, it was originally raised to effect. Several States in the union have adopted, and acted scrupulously upon this measure, let us do the same here.

The excise on commissions is another and not a small item that should be thrown into the fund to be appropriated to the great cause of equal and universal education. This sum is fluctuating, but perhaps would never fall short of two thousand a year. In 1828 it was more than three thousand.—We think the public may be satisfied by this time, that our school may be established and kept in operation, without imposing any burdens upon the people. Our resources are great, are inexhaustible, and we know that many of them are satisfied upon another point, viz.—the expediency of this school. Every week adds to our sanguine expectations, that we shall soon see this school established. The very nature of things forbids any other conclusion. It would be derogating from the intelligence and spirit of our yeomanry and mechanics, to suppose for a moment, that a measure promising them such incalculable benefits should not be put in successful operation. Their combined influence can effect it, it will effect it. Their prospects were never so bright as at present. They never thought so much, acted so much, and so independently; and we are very much mistaken in their character, if they do not persevere till they effect the establishment of all their rights.

We had prepared a notice with extracts, of the Working-man's Companion, a valuable little volume, for sale by S. Colman, Exchange-street, price 37 1-2 cts. but are obliged, for want of room, to omit it till next week. Also a notice of the monthly Journal of Geology and Natural Science, (a publication handed us by Mr. C. agent for the publishers) was prepared, but omitted for reasons assigned above.

The rejoinder to the article, from Gardiner, in our paper last week, will appear in the next Mechanic. We have not the name of the true author, but suppose that we have the name of a responsible individual. We should have published it this week, but our paper was more than filled when the communication was handed in.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Were there no other reason to give, that our cause is rapidly gaining ground the simple fact, that we have a profusion of favours from our correspondents, would be a sufficient one. We have a number on hand, which shall have an early insertion, and among them, one respecting the Lyceum in this town, by 'An Observer.' The establishment and management of this Lyceum reflects much honor upon its enterprising members.

From the Philadelphia Free Press. ENTERTAINING SHORT SELECTIONS. No. 1.

At the battle of Cressy, 1346, 30,000 foot soldiers and 12,000 horsemen were left dead.

To find the tonnage of a ship, multiply the length of the keel by the breadth of the beam, and that product by half the breadth of the beam, and divide the last product by 95.

There was an ancient custom in France, which allowed certain nobility, on returning from a hunting excursion, to open the bowels of one of their vassals, and thrust in their feet to warm them.

In battle, soldiers commonly stand in lines two deep, and when there is cavalry to oppose, three.

Cremona, a Lombardo-Venetian city, contains 23,000 inhabitants, and 44 churches and 43 convents; being one church to every 523 inhabitants, and one convent to every 535.

Some of Bolivar's generals wore dark mulattoes, and Paez is a converted Indian.

Crescimbeni, a scholar and poet, born at Arcana, wrote a tragedy at 13, was member of an academy at 15, and doctor of laws at 16.

The Hindoos reckon, besides the highest being, Parama, 33,000 gods—to which are attached an infinite number of servants of the gods.

The word Philippi was named from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Newton says that even the hardest substances contain but a small proportion of matter, compared to the space occupied by their pores, &c.

Democritus, a Russian poet, wrote an Ode to God, in which the emperor of China caused to be translated into Chinese and printed on silk in letters of gold, and hung up in his palace.

Detrit is French, meaning the straits.

It is said Luther once threw an inkstand at the devil, who had the temerity to disturb him while he was translating the bible.

The largest diamond known is in the possession of the rajah of Mattan in Borneo. He was offered \$150,000, two large brigs of war with their guns and ammunition, and other cannon with powder and shot-bells, which he refused. The diamond weighs 367 carats.

Webster's American Dictionary contains about 65,000 words.

The devil's fish, which is found on the coast of the United States is sometimes 16 feet broad and 7 feet 10 inches long.

Dionogenes being asked what was the most dangerous animal, replied, among wild animals the slanderer—among tame, the flatterer.

A leaf of gold is about the 282,000th of an inch thick.

The Economy of Human Life was written by Robert Dodsley, author of Dodsley's Fables.

The West India docks, London, occupy a space of 68 acres, excavated by human labour 23 feet deep.

There was once a dog in Germany that could speak thirty words.

Dollars are so called from Joachimes Thal, a Bohemian village, where they were first made to very considerable extent.

The sleeping place of the king of Dahomey is paved with human skulls, and the roof ornamented with bones.

The harem of the king of Ashantee is said to contain 3333 women.

SUMMARY.

The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said recently that sooner than again take office, he would bivouac for the remainder of his life on a sheet of ice!

Discovery of Murderers.—In the fall of 1825, John Barker, a drover, from upper Canada was found murdered in the streets of Philadelphia. His widow has recently arrived in Philadelphia, relating some strange dreams about the murderers of her husband. A John Smith has been arrested and imprisoned to wait his trial. A man by the name of Pinchback, now in the New York State Prison is also implicated.

Presidents of the United States.—There have been (including the present) seven Presidents. The names of four of them ended in the letters *ox*. The names of three of them ended in the letters *son*, but neither of these three had a son. All of them were married; but three of them were childless. The son of the only one that had a son, was one of the seven. Four of the seven are dead, and three of them died on the 4th of July.

Important Historical Documents.—The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, with all their deputies, are engaged in preparing for the press the legislative and executive documents authorized last session to be printed by Gales and Seaton. Many important documents have been found, relating to the early legislation of the United States, which were never printed. Among them is a volume of correspondence between Gen. Washington and Mr. Jay, in relation to the Treaty made by the latter with Great Britain. Also a very able report of Gen. Hamilton; and a great many communications relating to the campaigns of Hammar, St. Clair, and Wayne, against the Indians northwest of the Ohio.—*Journal of Com.*

The death of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, acting Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and Commander in chief, which took place on the 15th of January, was officially announced at Calcutta on the 4th of Feb. The government of the Presidency devolved on John Romer, Esq.

The Lexington Ky. Reporter says, that the improvements now going on in that town, are greater in amount than those of many preceding years. New buildings, to the value of \$100,000, will be erected during the season; besides many and extensive repairs to old ones. The streets and pavements are also undergoing improvements. One of the former (Limestone street) is to be Macadamized.

The storm on Saturday, 9th inst. did considerable damage at Paris Me. A house was struck with lightning in the south part of the town, and a quantity of flax in the upper part was set on fire. There were none but females in the house but they succeeded in extinguishing it, without any serious injury. A barn was also struck on the same afternoon. But little damage was done. In the westerly part of the town, the violence of the wind was such as to blow up and break down large trees. One barn was blown to pieces, and another was removed from its foundation. No lives were lost save that of one hog.—*Jeffersonian.*

Mrs. Beal of Freeport, wife of James Beal, was killed by lightning on Saturday last. She was sitting by the window with a child about five weeks old in her arms. The child was not materially injured.

From St. Domingo.—Capt. Staples of brig George-Henry, at this port from Aux Cays, 1st inst. states that no disturbances had occurred at that time. The inhabitants had obeyed the proclamation of President Boyer to treat the French inhabitants with respect, but great preparations are making for war.—*Port Cour.*

Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland, died at his residence on the 11th inst. after a short illness by the gout in the stomach.

A life insurance company has lately been established in Baltimore.

Spots in the Sun.—Our intelligent correspondent 'H' informs us that there are now on the Sun's disc thirteen distinct spots, distributed into three groups, of three, nine and eight spots each. *Balt. American.*

One effect of capital punishment. A New Orleans paper of June 6, says—"The slave Elijah, on Saturday afternoon between four and five o'clock underwent the dreadful punishment of the law, for having wounded with the intention of killing, Mr. Pandely. A negro lad, about 16 years of age, formerly a companion of Elijah, was so much shocked at the fate of his companion, that he took spasms and died in a few hours."—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

The pyramids of Egypt were twenty years in building. One hundred thousand men were employed during this long period, in erecting these piles of stone, which were utterly useless, excepting so far as they tended to foster the pride of the tyrant that raised them. It was recorded on the pyramid, "that the onions, radishes, and garlic, which the labourers consumed, cost sixteen hundred talents of silver."

The city of Boston, paid for the support of public and private schools in 1829, \$196,529.25. The number of pupils 15,466.

From reports made of (Maine had) 2,499 school districts; 137,831 children from 4 to 21 years, of which 101,325 usually attended school; the sum required by law to be annually raised, \$119,534; annual expenditure \$137,878, 57.

On Tuesday last, a young girl of about 13 years of age, was taken up and examined before W. S. Bishop, Esq. on a charge of wearing men's apparel. Indeed she appeared in court in male attire, and was ordered to find security for her good behaviour, in default of which she was committed to jail. When taken by the constable four young men stepped forward to her rescue, and one of them for resistance to the civil authority, was apprehended and committed to prison. We are informed that there is a female well known on the line of the canal, who acts as a rider dressed in male attire. There is we are informed by those who profess to know, an amount of prostitution, gambling, and all species of vice practiced on our canals, that would, were it laid before the public in its abominable details, astonish this community.—*Rech. Obs. July 7.*

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Transcript of Saturday Evening.

LATEST FROM LONDON.
The brig Nereus arrived this afternoon from London, bringing dates to the evening of the 3d June. Messrs. Topfils has loaned us the latest papers received by them.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

The London Star of the evening of the 3d of June says, "The brave Polish Commander has completely out-manoeuvred the Russians.—While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by assault, has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tyehosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and Narew."

Accounts from Warsaw on 25th, left Diebitsch at Zocolow, apparently in route for Ostrolenka or for Bielsk or Bialystock, with no resource but to throw himself on the protection of Prussia, as Dwernicki threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish corps on every side of him.

By this masterly movement, the Polish General has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave to Diebitsch no prospect of escape, but within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign journal assert he will endeavor to reach Thorn, in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rossoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast forests.

The march of Skrzynecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka, was a flank march of full eighty miles; thence to Lomza another 30; and to Tyehosin 20 more—the last 50 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantage in a repulse of the Russians at Minsk; and this, with the new position of Skrzynecki, no doubt forced Diebitsch to retreat to Zocolow, near the lower Bug.

The ranks of the Warsawians have also been recruited by the volunteers from Prussian and Austrian Poland; and the whole campaign resembles a war of chivalry, in which the enlightened enterprise of Europe is directed individually, against the further encroachments of the barbarous Muscovites, Tartars and Siberians.

We have just learnt (says the London Globe, under date June 2d, three o'clock, P. M.) that a report is general in the city of a Russian defeat by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards had been cut to pieces. It is said to rest on letters from Berlin. It is certainly very prevalent.

The Morning Star of the 3d says, that the above reports probably alluded to the overthrow of the Guards at Tyehosin, who were taken by surprise.

A private letter from Warsaw dated 18th, says. Since last Thursday the two armies are in full movement. Gen. Diebitsch has made a manœuvre with the principal part of his army, in the direction of the Bug & Narew, with a manifest intention to get into the wadowie of Plock, to gain the Prussian frontiers. The motive of this change of position is not difficult to be understood, as the Russian General finds it difficult to receive his convoys from Russian Poland, and he now wants to gain the Prussian frontiers, to be in communication with Thorn, where he has a considerable magazine of provisions and ammunition waiting for his approach.

The Messenger de Pologne, a Warsaw paper of the 21st May, announces that Gen. Skrzynecki had taken Ostrolenka on the 18th where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrzynecki in advancing to Ostrolenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

July 16, 10 a.m.	72-2 p.m.	73-4 p.m.	64 deg. above 0
17, 6 a.m.	64-2 p.m.	73-4 p.m.	61 deg. above 0
18, 6 a.m.	71-2 p.m.	72-6 p.m.	67 deg. above 0
19, 6 a.m.	72-2 p.m.	80-6 p.m.	60 deg. above 0
20, 6 a.m.	68-2 p.m.	76-6 p.m.	63 deg. above 0
21, 6 a.m.	79-2 p.m.	85-6 p.m.	73 deg. above 0
22, 6 a.m.	71-2 p.m.	82-6 p.m.	76 deg. above 0

POETRY.

From the Spirit of the Age.

THE AGE—WHAT AGE!

This is, says one, the Age of light;
Behold the morning dawning!
While some regret to lose the night;
And show it by their yawning.

It is, says one, the Age of peace,
War's bloody days are over:
You're rather fast—till tyrants cease,
Old Mars shall live—in clover.

It is, says one, the Age of Societies;
Men gather into parties,
While each his favorite band protects,
And cries 'come on my hearties.'

It's called the Age of Paper-cash;
Which leads to much contention;
Some hold it money—some but trash,
A mischievous invention.

Some say it is the Age of Facts—
And not of speculation;
Some say it is the Age of Tracts,
And quote their circulation.

Some call it a Religious Age,
And some the 'Age of Reason';
While Kings and Courtiers in a rage,
Call it the "Age of Treason."

Reformers cry—"it is the Day
And Age of Reformation;"
But wise ones shake their heads and say
"Or rather Innovation."

The Golden Age is come we're told—
Never to be forgotten;
In neighboring States they're digging gold
Instead of making cotton.

Some say it is the Age of Crime,
Of error and delusion;
While others cry—a stirring time!
An Age of Revolution!

It has been called a Reading Age;
But that's with one in seven,
If all would in the work engage,
'Twould be the Printer's Heaven.

It has been termed the Age of Thought,
And Free Investigation;
Men question what their Father's taught,
And claim examination.

Whatever be its leading aims,
If it indeed has any,
It seems to be the Age of Names,
Since it has got so many.

It is an Age, we're told by some,
Of Art and Combination;
While I desire it may become,
The Age of Education.

From the Journal of Health.

DISCOURSE TO WORKING-MEN.

There is no class in society to which a knowledge of the laws of Hygiene is of greater importance than it is to that composed of the labourer and mechanic. To such a healthful and vigorous frame is emphatically wealth. Every day during which their capacity to labour is impaired by sickness or accident, is so much deducted from the fund upon which they and their families can alone depend for support; and yet, from a thousand circumstances intimately connected with their several professions, the health and vigour of their system is constantly liable, not merely to temporary impairment, but too often to complete destruction, whenever they place themselves in opposition to the laws of nature, or, from ignorance or prejudice, overlook every precept of Hygiene. As one of the means best calculated, therefore, to effect that amelioration in the condition of the working-men, which they themselves, as well as their friends of every profession, so ardently desire, is to diffuse among them a knowledge of the laws of health, and of the means of avoiding the deleterious agents to which they are liable to be exposed. It is with this intent that a series of lectures have been commenced in the city of Metz, addressed particularly to labourers; the introductory discourse to which is by Dr. Scoutetten. After pointing out the important rank which the labouring classes hold in relation to society at large, and the necessity of communicating to them useful instruction, in order to augment their happiness and enlarge their sphere of usefulness, the lecturer proceeds to point out some of the most important benefits which have already resulted to them from a proper application of scientific knowledge. He notices the dangers which surround those who work in mines, and the immense saving of life among this class of labourers by the introduction of proper means of ventilation, and the discovery of the safety lamp by Davy—the preservation of the health and lives of seamen, by proper ventilation of the holds of vessels—the improvements in marine regimens for which we are indebted to the investigations of Sutton and Hales, and the experience of the celebrated Cook; and the means preserving alimentary substances, introduced by M. Appert.

Formerly the health of the most robust rarely held out against the fatigues of a protracted voyage; while at present, disease is extremely rare on board a well managed vessel. In one of the last voyages around the world, by Capt. Duperry, on board the Coquette, a voyage which lasted for 872 days, not a single life was lost.

The introduction of draft furnaces is next alluded to, by which gilders and other artisans are rendered secure against the deleterious fumes of certain metals by which they are surrounded—the improvements in the steeping of flax, calculated to render that process less injurious to the health of the workmen: the important advantages to various classes of mechanics result-

ing from the discovery of the disinfecting properties of the chlorides of lime and soda, by M. Labarraque, the inventions of Robert and Aldini, to preserve the lives of firemen, are also stated. But, remarks Dr. Scoutetten, philanthropists have not confined themselves merely to the means of removing the dangers which menace the health of the labourer; they have also endeavoured to present to him a more nutritious and wholesome food than he formerly possessed—it being impossible for him to preserve, for any time, his health, while engaged in an employment by the fatigues of which his strength becomes exhausted, unless he be supplied with food well adapted to support his system. Much of the distress and misery experienced by the laborious classes in Europe, has been removed by the introduction of the potatoe.

"This vegetable, after its introduction into Europe, was first cultivated in a few gardens, merely as an object of curiosity; but after two years of apathy, the northern nations, instructed by reason and experience, began to appreciate the importance of the treasure which they possessed. In England, Germany, and Holland, it was then assiduously cultivated; but in France, for a long time this new species of aliment was contemned, though subsequently it was destined to render famine impossible among the poorer classes of her inhabitants. All the zeal and perseverance of Parmentier were necessary, in order to surmount the numerous obstacles by which the cultivation of the potatoe was opposed. After many fruitless attempts, he at length, however, obtained from government fifty-four acres of a sandy soil, which had until then been condemned to absolute sterility. In this soil he commenced to plant potatoes. His confidence was treated as folly, until the plants sprung up, and the flowers made their appearance. Of the latter he composed a bouquet, which he solemnly presented to the king, the patron of his enterprise. Louis XVI. accepted the gift, and appeared, on the next public occasion, before all his court, carrying in his button-hole the bouquet of potatoe flowers. From that period the popularity of the new vegetable was established."

"The introduction of the potatoe is one of the most important services ever rendered to humanity."

The lecturer notices next the means which have been invented for the production of economical soups. After a just compliment to Rumford, for his services in this respect, Dr. Scoutetten remarks:

"The most important establishment for the manufacture of this species of nourishment, was commenced in Paris, in 1800, by M. M. Delessert and Decandolle. To these gentlemen were soon joined all the benevolent individuals of the capital, and the institution assumed the name of the *Philanthropic Society*. By the zeal and exertions of each one of the associates, similar establishments have been multiplied. In Paris, 42 furnaces for the production of economical soup exist, in 22 separate establishments. Each ration of soup costs a sou, (about a cent), and a crowd of individuals, even many entire families, who have neither the time nor means for preparing proper food, find in these establishments a healthful and agreeable nourishment at a trifling expense. In the report made by M. Deleuze, upon the labours of the society, during the year 1814, we find that during the winter of 1814, there were either distributed or sold, 4,342,600 rations of soup; and from 1800, to January 1, 1816, the number of rations disposed of amounts to 12,439,615.

"From the statistical researches made in 1790, by the celebrated Lagrange, and brought up to the present period by M. Moreau de Jonnes, in an interesting memoir recently read to the Academy of Sciences, it is shown that France does not produce one half the amount of the flesh of animals necessary to the proper nourishment of the inhabitants. One of the most important services therefore, which could be rendered to the country, was to discover a nutritive substance which was at once abundant, easily to be procured, and of a low price. Many scientific individuals conceived that this substance was to be found in the extract from bones. Papius invented his digester, in which after a long ebullition, the desired product was obtained—but this process was too tedious and expensive; and it was reserved for the celebrated chemist Darcey, to invent a more simple means; and by the modifications which he has since introduced into the process, a gelatin is now obtained from bones, which presents all the desired qualities. This new aliment has been the subject of a great number of experiments, all of which have confirmed the importance of M. Darcey's discovery. The Faculty of Medicine, the Philanthropic Society, and the most celebrated chemist, regard the gelatin (jelly) obtained by it, as the most healthy and nutritive aliment we possess. It is at the same time procured in such abundance, that a kilogramme (about 2 1/4 lbs.) of bones, contains sufficient to prepare fifteen pints of soup; while a kilogramme of meat furnishes only two pints. In the department of the Seine alone, if the whole of the bones of the meat consumed in one day, were to be converted into gelatin, they would furnish 800,000 rations of soup."

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

A GHOST STORY.

Two individuals residing in the lower part of Virginia, having pursued several avocations, for a livelihood, without success, turned their attention to pilfering. Starting out upon a certain evening they proposed to themselves different routes, and as a meeting-place a grave yard not far distant, they performed their rounds, though without meeting any thing worthy attention. Unwilling to give up, they started out again; one to a sheepfold near at hand, and the other to a recently made grave. The one who proposed to rob the "sacred sanctuary of the dead," after removing the dirt and obtaining the shroud (for it was this that induced him to perform the action) enveloped himself in it and quietly seated himself in the Church door, awaiting the arrival of his companion. About this time a traveller passes, who seeing the object, in such a place, and at such a time, concluded that it must be an inhabitant of another region. Feeling his animal courage failing, he gave spurs to his horse, and in a short time arrived at a tavern, where he related the wonderful appearance. He was hooted at by those present, and particularly by one, who was affected with the rheumatism, and who had long since concluded that nothing

immaterial was permitted to visit this world. Confident in his belief, he was willing, he said, to accompany him to the spot provided he could get any one to assist him. The traveller willing to test his courage, takes him on his back—and starts off for the place. When they arrived near enough to discern the ghost he says;

Do you see it in the door?

I see something, says the lame man, but I want to be a little nearer.

The traveller still going closer, said—

Now do you see him?

A little closer.

Well, now do you see him?

The Ghost supposing it to be his companion, returned from his expedition, with a sheep on his back, he rises from his reclining posture and inquires—

"Is he fat?"—IS HE FAT?"—IS HE FAT?"

"Fat or lean," cries the traveller, "by hokey you may take him," so disburdening himself of the load, he takes rather an unceremonious leave of his ghostship, and directs his way towards the tavern as fast as his legs would carry him.

The cripple thus left without hope of escape, recovered from his lameness all of a sudden, and to his own, as well as the astonishment of the traveller, arrived first at the tavern, and from that day to this, his belief is firm in the visitation of Ghosts.

Prac. Politician.

Laws! Dog Cheap!—We have been asked why we do not publish the Laws of the State in the Chronicle. We answer frankly, because the pittance allowed for publishing them is so contemptibly small, that we would sooner undertake to dig clams at six cents a bushel, for a livelihood, than print the Laws for twelve dollars a year. Fifty dollars, instead of twelve would barely pay the cost of picking up the types for the Laws passed at the last session. We should have to feed our boys upon clam shells and ourselves upon pebble stones, while doing the work. Let other printers do so if they choose, we prefer rather better fare, we can get herrings and potatoes to live on at present, and will remain content without such a change of diet, this year.

Gardiner Chronicle.

Use of Monks. Francis I. of France, himself a Catholic, used to remark, that monks were better at teaching lines to whistle, playing at dice, tripping, and gormandizing, than in doing good either to religion or morality.

Themistocles had a son who was the darling of his mother. "This little fellow," said Themistocles, "is the sovereign of all Greece!" "How so?" said a friend. "Why, he governs his mother, his mother governs me, I govern the Athenians, and the Athenians govern all Greece."

A French Priest of some humour, says—When the celebrated Bourdelone preached at Rouen, the tradesmen forsook their shops, lawyers their clients, physicians their sick, but when I preached there the next year, I set all to rights again—every man minded his own business.

A Gourmand at an ordinary had eaten so enormously, that the company were astonished and disgusted with his gluttony. The gentlemen at the head of the table ironically pressed him to take another plateful, observing that he had actually eaten nothing. The gourmand declined taking any more, observing that his stomach was quite gone. Upon which an Irishman opposite exclaimed "Is it your stomach that's gone, my honey? you mean the bottom part of it?"

Sailor's Veracity. A son of Neptune said the other day to a brother tar, "Jack, you never caught me in a lie in your life." "Very true," replied Jack, "but I've chased you from one lie to another all day."

Dry Humor.—An Irish post boy having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman civilly said to Paddy, "Are you not very wet?" "Arrah! I dont care about being very wet, but, please your honor I'm very dry."

QUACKERY.—The Scrutunatory Case. A lady on Long Island, N.Y. considerably advanced in age, having been for sometime afflicted with an affection of the nerves, and the neighboring physicians have failed to effectually repair her broken constitution, hearing of one of the quack-fors he had him called. After he had for some time examined her pulse, she inquired, "Doctor, do you understand my complaint?" He answered, "Mam, it is scrutunatory case." "Pray, Doctor," inquired the lady, "what is that?" "It is a dropping of the nerves, mam, the nerves having fallen into the pizarium, and the head goes tizarizen, tizarizen!" "Ah! Doctor," exclaimed the lady, "you have described my feelings exactly."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. Give me the liberty of the press, and I will give to the minister a venal house of peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile house of commons; I will give him a full swing of the patronage of his office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission, and overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed; I will shake down from his height corruption, and bury it beneath the ruin of the abuses it was meant to shelter. Sheridan.

A new race of Men.—The height of Mount Atlas according to Lieutenant Washington, is 11 400 feet above the sea: in which he differs widely from Jackson, who estimates it at more than double that height. In ascending this range, a race of people were found of a character very different from the Moors or Arabs. The contrast between these primitive mountaineers and the apathetic Moors is remarkable; they have an air of freedom about them, are well formed,

athletic men, not tall, and with light complexions; they do not understand Arabic, and mix very little with the inhabitants of the plains. Their chief occupation is hunting, and they dwell in cottages built of stones and mud, with slated roofs. They are considered by Lieut. Washington as a very interesting race of men, of whom, like the recesses of the Atlas, wherein they dwell, nothing is known.—Athenaeum.

A New Coat. Give me a new coat, says an old proverb, and I will give you a friend for each of its stitches. So great is the influence that dress has with the larger portion of mankind, that one with a new coat on shall be recognized by many of his acquaintances, who would not deign to acknowledge him in an old one. In Pope's time, worth made the man; in our day it is the tailor that makes him. A spendthrift with not a cent in his pocket, but with a dashy dress, will pass for a man of consequence, while the economical rich man, with a threadbare coat, will be hustled among the crowd as an useless piece of furniture.

A new Jury.—The following lines are said to have been handed in court, to a beautiful young lady who was attending a trial:

"Whilst petty offences and felonies smart,
Is there no jurisdiction for stealing one's heart?
You, fair one, will smile and cry, 'I defy you!' Assured that no peers can be summoned to try you; But think not the paltry defence will secure ye; For the Muses and Graces will just make a jury."

"Will you have me?" said a young man to a modest little girl. "No John," said she, "but you may have me if you will."

PORTLAND CAP MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE CLARK,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of CAPS OF ALL KINDS, Also, FUR GLOVES, MITTENS, and FUR GOODS, of every description; warranted of the first quality, and at prices that will not fail to suit purchasers; wholesale and retail.

N. B. Orders directed to B. & A. W. WHITMORE, No. 3, Halsey's Buildings, Exchange Street, from any part of the State, will be strictly attended to.

Cash and the highest price paid for FURS.

PORTLAND, 1831.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of

ALLEN & LINDSEY,

would inform their friends and the public that they have taken the MOROCCO FACTORY in King Street, formerly occupied by Wm. KIMBALL, where they will manufacture all sorts of Morocco, Linings, and Bindings, &c.

ALSO—Have taken a shop in Union Street, next door below the Canal Bank, where they will keep all their finished stock, which they will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere for Cash or approved credit.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

COLUMBUS LINDSEY.

All orders from the country punctually attended to, and gratefully received. tf. April 23.

8000 ACRES OF LAND

IN BRADFORD—FOR SALE.

THIS fine and flourishing town, which has increased more than three hundred percent within the last four years, is situated about 20 miles from Bangor village. It presents the finest opportunity, for a person who wishes to engage in agricultural pursuits, with a small capital, of any situation in the State of Maine.

The soil is a rich, light loam, quite free from stone; well watered and very productive; not hilly but gradually rises and falls, forming a complete variety for mowing, tillage and pasturing. It is well supplied with saw mills, a grist mill, school houses, &c. Three religious societies are regularly organized, two of them have preaching every Sabbath. The large proportion of first rate farming land in this township, its local situations and flourishing conditions, are strong inducements to every one who visits here with a view of settling in this county, to purchase in this town. The land now remaining is equal in quality to any in the town and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at as low price and on as long credit, as any land of equal quality and situation in the State. Corn, grain, &c. will be received in payment.

For further particulars apply to Hon. HENRY W. FULLER, of Augusta, or to

MARCIA SEAVEY, of Bradford.

N.B. Arrangements are now making for the erection of a first rate flour mill in this town, which will probably be completed the ensuing autumn.

Bradford, June 24, 1831. Sm.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

THE Subscriber having undertaken to assist CHAS. B. SMITH Esq. to collect the taxes due on the 3 last years 1829, 1829 & 1830, in the letter A. to C. inclusive and letter P. to the end of the alphabet, respectfully requests all persons owing taxes to call at the Collectors office, or on the subscriber and settle the same and prevent further cost.

JOHN R. SCOTT, Constable

Portland June 18th 1831.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

N. MITCHELL & Co. have just received a good assortment of WINDOW GLASS of all sizes; NAILS; HOLLOW WARE, HOUSE TRIMMINGS &c. &c. which will be sold low.

March 19. tf

HARDWARE.

N. MITCHELL & Co. have just received by the Moors, from Liverpool, a good assortment of LOCKS—LATCHES—BUTTS—BOLTS—WEIGHTS &c. all of which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or credit.

Portland, June 4, 1831. 6w.

DOCT. C. H. P. McLELLAN, HAS removed from his late stand to the 4th house below Federal, on the North side of Court street.

april 20.